(LIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2590.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1796.

VIENNA, *May* 20.

THE affairs of Italy appear to occupy exclusively all the deliberations of our cabinet; the conferences between his Imperial majesty and his ministers continue to be very frequent; and we are assured that prince Colleredo, in one of the latter of these conferences, formally proposed peace.—Opinions, however, are divided on this important object, insomuch that it has been resolved to wait for a further report from general Beaulieu, before any definitve resolution shall be adopted. Without laying any particular stress on his rumour, we shall confine ourselves to the observation, that the departure of a courier for Genoa, with a dispatch addressed to the Spanish minister resident at that republic, and the dispatch of several other couriers to Basle and London, seem at least to give it an air of probability. It is besides certain that the emperor is strongly disposed to detach himself from England, should the latter refuse the conclusion of a peace. His Imperial majesty has required of the superior clergy of his states a gratuitous gift of 20 millions of florins, as an extraordinary contribution to defray the expences of the war. Five millions are to be paid within a fortnight.

BRUSSELS, 26 *Prairial*, (*June* 24.)

The French army need take no further care of provisioning themselves; the magazines of forage and provisions which it has taken on the right banks of the Rhine, will enable it to subsist for a considerable time at the sole expence of the enemy.

FRANCFORT, *May* 3.

Strasburg papers mention, that a short time ago, printed invitations to desert to the army of Conde, were distributed among the republican troops; the result of which manœuvre was, that the cards, in which a 24 sous piece was wrapped up, were torn in pieces, and the money turned into the chest of the army.

DUMOURIER.

From the Gazette of Erlongen, April 15.

Letters from Copenhagen mention—"On the 12th of October, last year, a small sized man arrived here, who announced himself for a French American, and soon after departed in an American bottom for America. Afterwards we were informed, that it was the famous Dumourier, who finally despaired of re-establishing the constitution of 1791. He was here not attended by any servants, but received frequent visits from a lady, who also took a passage with him for America. When Dumourier got apprised that the French deputies, imprisoned by the Austrian monarch, were to be delivered to the French, he appeared to be sensible that there remained no hopes for him any more to emerge in Europe."

MADRID, *May* 1.

There are arrived in the Andalousie, near fifty thousand men, a part of which seemed destined to reinforce the camp of St. Roch, and perhaps, it is said, to lay siege to Gibraltar, and the rest to embark either on board the squadron of admiral Solano ready to set sail for the Havanna, or on board 12 vessels of the line which are arming in the port of Cadiz.

We hear from Cadiz that there is arrived there the St. Gabriel from the East-Indies, and several other vessels richly laden with piastres. One of the convoys happened to meet near the Isle of St. Mary, six French vessels of the line, and four frigates.—The commandant of this division offered to the Spanish vessels every succour in their power. This good understanding between the two nations, and the preparations which are making for war in Spain appear to have wrought a notable change in the dispositions of the British cabinet. The English privateers have contrary to the faith of treaties, taken Spanish vessels, not only on the shores of Europe, but on those of America; but, for some time the British admiralty made restitution for most of these vessels, so that England begins to find out that her true interest consists not in bringing all the maritime powers against her despotism.

RENNES, *June* 10.

General Hoche, who arrived here on the 20th from Laval, and yesterday set out for Vannes, has charged the [illegible] that the Chouans of the department of Mayenne have followed the good example of [illegible] departments of Maine and Loire, and [illegible] giving up their arms, and in submitting themselves to the laws of the republic. Nearly [illegible] have been deposited at Laval, and the [illegible] continues with success.

[illegible] of the departments of Ille and Villaine [illegible] themselves, especially in the district of [illegible] the chiefs of [illegible] of the district of Rhedon amount nearly to 900 men, so that the armed and unarmed speak of submitting.

The chiefs of the division of Morbihan wished to have a conference on the 24th inst. with generals Quintin and Mermet. General Hoche expected the most happy success from it. The design of his journey to Vannes, is to smooth the obstacles which may oppose themselves to the surrender of the Chouans of this department, or to pursue them with greater spirit than ever, if they persist in their rebellion.

All the operations of general Hoche; the continual marches of his columns, always directed to the points where it is the most important to strike; his prudence in the combination of his plans, and his firmness in their execution, cause him to succeed in his commission beyond all hope.

Can it be too soon to hear of the submission of all the Chouans, who have so long desolated these unhappy countries! perhaps the moment so much wished for is not far distant. The tranquillity enjoyed by the inhabitants of these departments which have already deposited their arms, very efficaciously seconds the efforts which general Hoche ceases not to employ to accomplish this great purpose.

(Signed) T. HEDOUVILLE.

MENTZ, *June* 3.

A courier is said to have arrived, bringing an order to suspend offensive operations.

Within these two days a regiment of carabiniers and four battalions of fusileers have defiled from Manheim, which have returned from the army of Wurmser to march to the Brisgaw, where they are to replace an equal number of troops departed for Tyrol.

MANHEIM, *June* 4.

This morning the regiment of hussars of Wurmser repassed the Rhine, and took the rout to Brisgaw. We are likewise assured, that other troops have repassed the Rhine last night, and taken the same rout. This movement is, it is said, the result of orders arrived from Vienna, that the troops of the Brisgaw may move to Tyrol, menaced by the army of general Buonaparte. On the other hand we are assured, that peace is concluded on, at least that the preliminaries are signed—What confirms this opinion is, the number of couriers arrived at Basle, at Francfort, and the head quarters of the Imperial army,

June 7. More than 20,000 men of the Imperial army on the Rhine are gone, by forced marches, to Tyrol, to dispute the entrance of the French. It is said, that these troops will be replaced by an equal number of men, who are on their march from Gallicia.—It is added, that twelve battalions for the reinforcement of the army, have departed from the Banat, Sclavonia, Croatia and Hungary.

SCHWALBACH, *June* 9.

Particular detail of the battles of the 5th, 6th and 7th, between the Imperial and French armies of the Sambre and Meuse, and the Rhine and Moselle.

BATTLE of ALTENKIRKEN.

On the 5th, at break of day, general Colland attacked the intrenched camp of the Austrians, near Altenkirken. After an engagement of four hours, as bloody as obstinate, victory was uncertain. General Colland, equally irritated at the loss of his troops and the resistance of the enemy, ordered the charge to be beaten. The grenadiers then advanced with fixed bayonets, and the camp was forced.

The fruits of this victory are, 3700 prisoners, 5 pair of colours, 9 pieces of cannon, a great number of waggons, and two general officers, one of whom is dangerously wounded. The number of killed is estimated at 1500 men on both sides.

BATTLE near BIRCHENFEL and OBERSTEIN.

It was general Merceau's division that was ordered to attack the left wing of the Austrians on all points. After several bloody engagements, in which both parties lost a great number of men, the Austrians fell back. The French advanced by forced marches. In the interval, general Championnet attacked the Austrians at Stromberg and its environs, with so much impetuosity, that they were forced to fly to Bingen, whither he followed them, and took a position on the heights.

At the same time general Bernadette drove them from the Nahe, which river his army passed near Bingen, and took an advantageous position.—Another engagement happened on the Glan.

BATTLES of NIEDER-LANDSTAIN, POURSDORF and HOCHSTEN.

Notwithstanding the advantageous position of the Austrians at their different points, generals Grenier and Bonnard attacked and surrounded them, and made 5000 prisoners, besides taking 23 pieces of cannon, and a number of waggons.

On the afternoon of the 7th, general Kleber ordered the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein to be blockaded.

On the following day several strong columns passed the Lahn; the 5th are now at Nassein and Selters, ten leagues from Francfort, and eleven from Mayence.

The archduke Charles, astonished at the rapid successes of general Kleber in the environs of the forests of Westerwald, and the other side of the Lahn, and wishing to oppose the French armies with more considerable forces, caused his army to retire from the Hunds-ruck, and defile by Mayence, in order to protect the right bank of the Rhine, as well as the Mayn, in concert with general Wurmser; but general Jourdan defeated these designs, by passing the Rhine with his principal forces in the environs of Andernach, Coblentz and Nieuwied. His head quarters are at the last mentioned place.

PARIS, *June* 7.

EXPEDITION AGAINST LEGHORN.

The march of the French troops against Leghorn, to take possession of the English property deposited there, was fixed for the 14th of May. The body of men destined for the service amounted to 5 or 6000, under the command of general Massena. This officer has the strictest orders to conduct himself with the greatest moderation in the Tuscan territory, to respect property, to pay in ready money for all that his soldiers may use, and to spare every thing but the English wealth deposited at Leghorn. The French justify this apparent violation of a neutral territory, as a just reprisal for the seizure of a French vessel by the English in the harbour of Leghorn, without any resistance on the part of the Tuscan government, and for the partiality with which the grand duke has permitted the English merchants to make Leghorn the great depot of their Mediterranean trade. Whatever may be the justice or suspicions of these complaints, the French will probably be successful in their plan for giving a dangerous wound to the British Mediterranean commerce, as there is no force in Tuscany which can make any show of resistance.

They flatter themselves in Italy, that the territories of the pope will be regarded as neutral. Letters from Venice, however, announce that several French privateers have appeared in the Adriatic, which capture the Roman and Neapolitan vessels. This leaves not a doubt of the intentions of the republic, with respect to the pope. Moreover the late proclamation of general Buonaparte to his army, clearly announces the design to enter Rome, and to operate there a change of system.

Extract of the proclamation of the commissioner Salicetti and general Buonaparte, published at Milan, 30th Floreal, 4th year.

The army is about to pursue its victories, and drive entirely out of Italy the despot who holds Lombardy in chains. The independence and happiness of this country are connected with the successes of the French. Lombardy ought then to direct every effort towards this desirable object.

To secure the march of troops, we demanded of you provisions, which the army cannot receive from France on account of its great distance from the frontiers. It ought therefore to find supplies in Lombardy, into which victory has conducted it. The rights of war can command us, and friendship should hasten to offer us succours.

This has determined us to impose a contribution of 23,000,000 of livres on the different provinces of Lombardy. The wants of the army demand it. The periods of payment, which ought to be as soon as possible, shall be fixed by particular instructions. It is an easy contribution for so fertile a country above all, when the advantages which may result from it are weighed.

The distribution of the sum to be raised might certainly have been made by the agents of the French republic, and nothing would have been more lawful; but they have confided it to the local authorities and to the junto of state, pointing out to them only its basis.—This contribution ought to be divided among the provinces, in the proportion in which the impost, that Lombardy paid to the tyrant of Austria was levied. It ought to fall solely on the rich, on persons in easy circumstances, on the ecclesiastical bodies, who have been too long privileged, and who have hitherto had the address to free themselves from imposition. In general the indigent class must be spared as much as possible.

If requisitions of property are made, the general in chief, and commissioner of the government declare, that there shall be no exchange of contribution. They shall estimate hereafter the value of all the objects in requisition, and they shall be paid for to the vendors out of the produce of the war contribution above fixed.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE, SALICETTI.

June 8. Most of the French cavalry in Italy are mounted upon Spanish horses, and a number of Spaniards are among their armies. The archduke

Ferdinand has ſent moſt of his effects to Vienna. He is ſtill at Padua. At Pavia, and ſeveral other places in the dutchy of Milan, national guards are eſtabliſhed in the French mode.

The French generals in Piedmont have ordered their troops to act againſt the peaſantry of that country, who, having threatened to deſtroy all the villas of the nobility, obliged them to take refuge at Turin.

General Carteaux, who commands the left wing of Kellerman's army, has marched through the Genoeſe territory with 20,000 men, to reinforce Buonaparte. Another diviſion of the ſame army has paſſed through Aoſta towards Como.

June 16.

Letter from general Moreau, commander in chief of the army of the Rhine and Moſelle, to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 21 Prairial (June 9)

Laſt night the enemy evacuated Tripſtadt, Keyſerlautern, Newſtadt and Spires, and have retired to the environs of Manheim. In purſuing them we have taken between 150 and 200 priſoners.

The army at preſent occupies the poſition of Speyerbach. Head quarters this day will be tranſferred to Edickhoſen. By the next courier I ſhall give you further particulars of our ſituation. During three days I have not been from off my horſe. Never were our affairs in ſo good a train on the Rhine.

(Signed) MOREAU.

Letter from the commiſſioner Hauffman to the executive directory.

Head quarters at Artzheim, 29 Prairial (June 9)

The Auſtrian army, which ſo bravely broke the armiſtice, runs in full ſpeed without firing a ſingle gun. Our advance guard puſhed on yeſterday, as far as Durckheim, without being able to overtake them. Kayſerlautern, Neuſtadt and Spires, are occupied by our troops. About a hundred priſoners were taken by our generals, who were reconnoitring the enemy. Theſe priſoners are joyful at this adventure, which ſhews to what a pitch of diſcouragement their army has arrived.

(Signed) HAUFFMAN.

From a printed hand-bill, received from Bourdeaux by the Diſpatch.

Extract of a letter from Beaulieu to the council of the Emperor.

"I demanded of you a general, and you ſent me Argenteau. I know that he is a great ſeigneur, and that, by way of recompence for the judgments I have paſſed againſt him, he is to be made field-marſhal of the empire. I forewarn you, that I have no more than 20,000 men, and the French have 60,000—that I ſhall *fly* to-morrow, the day after to-morrow, and every day, until I arrive into Siberia, if they purſue me: My age authoriſes me to ſpeak the whole truth. In a word, make the utmoſt haſte to conclude a peace, on any conditions whatever."

June 18. The king of Spain has publiſhed a proclamation forbidding all tribunals, even the inquiſition itſelf, from conſtraining the French in their religious worſhip. In the ſame proclamation he declares that he will acknowledge as Frenchmen only thoſe who ſhall wear the tri-coloured cockade. This order is dated the 1ſt of May.

The beſt informed men are of opinion that war is upon the point of being declared betwixt Spain and England.

The king of Naples has two envoys here, charged to treat for peace with the directory.

The duke of Parma has two plenipotentiaries here on the ſame buſineſs.

Buonaparte has already ſent ſeven millions to Genoa; ten millions more are yet to arrive. He has ſent more than two millions to the army of the Rhine; that of Italy coſts nothing to the republic. Fatigued, after ſo many victories, which have been like ſo many rapid marches, he is now taking a little breath. We believe, however, he will not be long before he reſumes his career.

Letters from Leghorn ſpeak of the Corſican inſurgents as having ſeized upon Baſtia, and taken the viceroy Elliott. This news, however, wants confirmation.

LONDON, *June* 20.

A ſingular inſtance of the hardneſs of the times, occurred a very few days ſince:

Four prieſts of the order of Black Friars, took the following medicine, as an emetic, and antidote to apoplexies, ſo frequent at this period:

Two boiled fowls, with proper ſauce;
Two ſtewed ducks, with green peas;
Eight pounds of freſh ſalmon, with a ſufficient quantity of lobſter and ſhrimp ſauce;
And four legs of lamb, with cauliflowers, &c.

After ſwallowing the whole doſe, which operated violently, and working it off with copious libations of warm punch, they retired much indiſpoſed: but we are happy to hear, that they are all perfectly reſtored to health—and have recommended, in the moſt feeling words to their POOR not to try the like powerful medicine, but content themſelves with the uſual emetics, and work off their ſickneſs with water gruel.

KINGSTON, (*Jam.*) *July* 22.

The maſter of the Salem, from Teneriffe, mentions, that a Dutch ſquadron of 9 ſail of the line, weakly manned, left the Canaries on the 17th of May, the day before which they had been reconnoitred by an Engliſh 74; on the 20th and 21ſt a heavy cannonading was heard, and it was ſuppoſed two ſhips had met.

His majeſty's ſhip Alfred, of 74 guns, captain Drury, arrived on Saturday at Port Royal, in 17 days from Martinique. In the Mona paſſage ſhe fell in with and captured the French national frigate La Renommee, of 44 guns: the frigate ſuſpecting her to be an Eaſt Indiaman with troops, bore down upon her, and endeavoured to eſcape on diſcovering the miſtake, but a broad ſide which the Alfred poured into her made her ſtrike. The frigate is an excellent ſailer, only 2 years old; ſhe had ſailed from Cape Francois in company with another frigate called La Meduſe, and had fallen in with 5 Engliſh tranſports, with 100 men on board each, coming from Martinique to the Mole, and captured the whole of them, the frigate with difficulty eſcaped.—She continued on her cruiſe, and the other convoyed the tranſports into Cape-Francois and was again to join her on the cruiſe. On board the frigate captured is a conſiderable quantity of baggage, of which they plundered the officers belonging to the troops.

Lieutenant Richards, 1ſt lieutenant of the Alfred, commands La Renommee.

The captain of La Renommee French frigate mentions, that ſince ſhe has been built, which is about two years, and during which time he has commanded her, he has captured 120 veſſels, but has to this moment reaped no benefit from the ſale of his prizes.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 19.

Captain Snow, from St. Marks, ſays, it was extremely ſickly there, 20 or 30 ſeamen or ſoldiers dying every day. A Britiſh officer obſerved, that "the French needed only to exerciſe a little patience, and their enemies on the iſland would be completely deſtroyed, without taking their ammunition or exertion."

We learn from St. Thomas's, that a French 44 gun frigate was towed in there in a very ditabled ſituation—having had an engagement with an Engliſh frigate, of 32 guns. The officers of the French frigate, finding it impoſſible to keep their men to their quarters, were compelled to leave the Engliſhman, to prevent the capture of their veſſel. So runs the report.

Captain Price, from Trinidad, mentions, that capt. Vaughan, late commander of the Britiſh frigate Alarm, and who was the author of conſiderable commotion at the above iſland, had ſhot himſelf, in conſequence of being ſeverely reprimanded for his conduct, by his ſuperior officers.

Aug. 23. We were laſt evening favoured with a Paris paper of June 21, later than any other we have heard of; it contains the following paragraphs, in the ſame brief manner we publiſh them.

A courier, juſt arrived from Italy, brings more good news: Our army has taken the head quarters of general Beaulieu, at Barquetto, upon the Minico, with 200 men, and immenſe magazines.

The king of Sardinia has ratified the treaty of peace.

Reports were circulating in Paris, June 8, that an armiſtice was negotiating with the Auſtrians; and again, that the preliminary articles of a peace were actually ſigned by the directory and envoys from Vienna. This latter event may be expected, but theſe preſent rumours are queſtionable.

A letter from Bourdeaux, of June 22, mentions the arrival of a courier, in 48 hours from Paris, with news of a peace between the directory and the emperor; but the writer, notwithſtanding, diſcredits the intelligence.

PROVIDENCE, *Auguſt* 13.

A remarkable inſtance of the deſtructive effects of lightning happened at Johnſton on Thurſday laſt, about 4 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Arnold Fenner, of that town, being at work in his field, near his barn, entered it, accompanied by his father, two children, and a young man that lived with him, to ſhelter themſelves from a ſhower of rain. They ſeated themſelves on the floor; the wind riſing they ſhut all the doors except one, which opened to an alley that led by the ſtable, at the weſt end. The father roſe from the floor and took a ſeat on a caſk ſtanding in the alley near the door, ſitting there ſome time, his ſon left the floor, coming out through the alley; the paſſage being narrow the father roſe from his ſeat and ſtood up, the ſon preſſing againſt him to paſs by. At that inſtant when the father and ſon were cloſe together, a flaſh of lightning ſtruck the roof at the weſtern gable end, parting all the plank from the rafters, and ſtriking the ſon lifeleſs in an inſtant, leaving no other mark than a little hair burnt on the top of his head, his father caught him in his arms, having himſelf received no injury. His horſe, ſtanding in the ſtable, about three feet from him, was alſo ſtruck dead at the ſame inſtant, ſome other horſes that were in the barn were not hurt. The barn was ſet on fire and conſumed, together with about twelve tuns of hay and oats, ſome flax, about twenty buſhels of rye, and all the farming utenſils. Mr. Fenner was in the 40th year of his age, through life he ſuſtained a good moral character, and had been a member of a religious ſociety for a number of years, and we have reaſon to hope has fallen aſleep in Jeſus. He has left a diſconſolate widow and four children to lament his loſs. His funeral was attended on Thurſday by a numerous train of mourning friends and relatives, and perhaps the largeſt concourſe of people aſſembled on this occaſion that has been known in that town for many years; when a ſermon, well adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, was delivered by the rev. Stephen Place, from Pſalms lxxxviii, 18th verſe, "Lover and friend haſt thou put far from me, and mine acquaintance into darkneſs."

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt* 24.

By the Rhode Iſland packets we learn, that a French corvette arrived at Newport about the middle of laſt week, direct from Guadaloupe, and informs, that 12 or 14 French 50 gun ſhips and frigates had arrived there with a Britiſh 50 gun ſhip, a prize. The corvette was chaſed into Newport by a Britiſh frigate.

By the ſchooner Two Friends, captain Place, 15 days from Cape Nichola-Mole, we learn, that on the 21ſt July, about 4 o'clock A. M. the brigands about 700 in number, made an attack on an out poſt of the Britiſh garriſon at that iſland, but were repulſed; they ſoon rallied, and in the ſecond attack forced the Britiſh from their redoubt, which was ſituated on a hill. About an hour afterwards, the Britiſh returned with a ſmall reinforcement, and attacked the entrenchment, routed the brigands, and regained their poſition. The brigands, however, carried off their proviſion, ammunition, &c. The whole number of the Britiſh did not exceed 100, the commander of whom, a major, was killed. Our informant, who was on the ground ſoon after the engagement, ſays a conſiderable number of the brigands were killed.

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 24.

It appears from the following paragraph in a London paper, that the difference between the Algerines and the Danes is terminated.

The Daniſh conſul at St. Ubes, has given notice, "That the court of Spain, through the miniſter, the prince of peace, had given official notice, that the 450 Algerine ſailors, captured in a Daniſh ſhip, had been releaſed, and were returned to Algiers—that the conſul at Malaga had communicated intelligence to the ſame effect, and that ſeveral Daniſh veſſels had been met by the Algerine cruiſers, were queſtioned and examined merely in the cuſtomary manner, and paſſed undetained.—That therefore there was not any doubt of Daniſh veſſels paſſing free!"

OFFICIAL DETAILS.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Buonaparte, commander in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

"*Head quarters Verona, 15 Prairial, June* 3.

"Citizen Directors, I ſhall quit this city to-morrow morning—it is very large and beautiful. I ſhall leave a garriſon here, to keep myſelf maſter of three bridges over the Adige.

"I have not concealed from the inhabitants, that if the king of France had not quitted their city prior to my paſſage acroſs the Po, I ſhould have ſet fire to a city audacious enough to fancy itſelf the capital of the French empire.

"I have juſt viſited the amphitheatre—this remain of the Roman nation is worthy of thoſe by whom it was built. I could not prevent feeling myſelf humbled at the pitifulneſs of our field of Mars; here an hundred thouſand ſpectators may be ſeated, and hear with eaſe the orator who ſhould addreſs them.

"The emigrants are flying from Italy—more than fifteen hundred ſet out five days before our arrival. They are conveying into Germany their remorſes and their miſery.

(Signed) "BUONAPARTE."

The general in chief of the army of Italy, to the executive directory.

"*Head quarters Milan, 10 Prairial, June* 8.

"*Citizen Directors,*

"After the battle of Borghetto, the paſſage of the Minico, the taking of Peſchiera, and the flight of the enemy into the Tyroleſe, we inveſted the town of Mantua.

"On the 16th, at five in the morning, general d'Allemagne, with the chief of brigade, Leine, proceeded with ſix hundred grenadiers to the Fauxbourg of St. Georgio. I went to La Favorite, a ſuperb palace of the duke of Mantua, about half a league from the fortreſs. I cauſed half a brigade to advance with general Serrurier to ſupport general d'Allemagne, who having perceived the enemy in the intrenchments of St. Georgio, had attacked them, and rendered himſelf maſter of the Fauxbourg and the head of the bridge. Already, notwithſtanding the fire of the place, the grenadiers had advanced with their muſkets pointed on the cauſeway. They attempted even to form themſelves into a column to enter Mantua—and when they were ſhewn the enemy's batteries on the ramparts, "at Lody," ſaid they, "the enemy had more."—But the circumſtances were not the ſame. I ordered them to retire. The day was ſufficiently brilliant for an affair of advanced poſts, and extremely intereſting for us. The enemy had loſt one hundred men killed and taken priſoners.

"Gen. Angereau ſet out at break of day for Coſianne, Mantuane. After paſſing the Minico beyond the lake, he proceeded to the Fauxbourg of Cherale.—He forced the intrenchments, took the tower, and obliged the enemy to retire quite within the fortreſs of Mantua.

"A drummer, of twelve years of age, whoſe name I ſhall ſend you, has particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf. He climbed, during the fire, to the top of the tower, to open the gate.

"I ought not to paſs over a circumſtance which exhibits the barbariſm which ſtill reigns in theſe countries. At St. Georgio there is a convent of religious. They had fled, for the place was expoſed to the fire of the cannon. Some of our ſoldiers entered to poſt themſelves in it. They heard cries. They ran to a low room, and forced the door of a wretched cell, where they found a young woman, ſeated on a miſerable chair, and her hands fettered. This unfortunate being begged her life. They broke her irons. She appeared to be about twenty-two years of age.

"She had been confined four years in this ſituation, for having endeavoured to eſcape and to obey, in the age and country of love, the impulſe of her heart.

Our grenadiers paid particular attention to her. She showed much intereſt for the French.

"She was beautiful, and joined to the vivacity of the climate the melancholy air of misfortune.

"Whenever any one entered, ſhe appeared uneaſy, becauſe ſhe dreaded the return of her tyrants. She begged the liberty of breathing the free air. They obſerved to her that the grape ſhot poured around the houſe. Ah! ſaid ſhe to remain here, is to die!"

From the STAR.

BUONAPARTE, commander in chief of the French army of Italy, to the people of the Milaneſe.

The nobles, the prieſts, the agents of Auſtria, miſlead the inhabitants of theſe beautiful countries; the French army, alike generous and powerful, will treat the peaceable and tranquil inhabitants with fraternity: they will be terrible as the fire from heaven, to rebels, and to the villages which afford them protection.

Art. I. In conſequence, the commander in chief declares all thoſe villages in a ſtate of rebellion, which have not conformed to the law of the 6th Prairial. The generals ſhall ſend againſt thoſe villages the force neceſſary to repreſs them, ſhall ſet fire to them, and put to death all who ſhall be found in arms. All the prieſts and nobles who ſhall be found in the rebellious communes ſhall be arreſted as hoſtages and ſent to France.

Art. II. All the villages in which the alarm bell ſhall be rung, ſhall be immediately reduced to aſhes: The generals are reſponſible for the execution of this order.

Art. III. The villages in the territory of which any Frenchmen ſhall be aſſaſſinated, ſhall pay a fine of one third of the contribution which they are accuſtomed to pay to the archduke in one year, unleſs they point out, arreſt, and deliver up the aſſaſſin to the army.

Art. IV. Every man found with a gun and ammunition ſhall be immediately ſhot, by order of the general of the diſtrict.

Art. V. Every country houſe in which arms ſhall be found concealed, ſhall pay a third of its rent, by way of fine; every houſe in which a gun ſhall be found ſhall be burnt, unleſs the landlord ſhall declare to whom it belongs.

Art. VI. All noble or opulent perſons, who ſhall be convicted of having excited the people to revolt, either by diſmiſſing their ſervants, or by cenſuring the French, ſhall be arreſted as hoſtages, and conveyed to France, and half their property ſhall be confiſcated.

BUONAPARTE.

STOCK for SALE.

To be SOLD, by order of the orphans court, to the higheſt bidder, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the plantation of JOHN HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, in the Swamp, near Mr. Norman's tan-yard, on the 11th day of October next, if fair, if not the firſt fair day,

ALL the STOCK, conſiſting of a choice parcel of cattle, plough horſes, valuable mules, a number of excellent ſheep and hogs, with the plantation utenſils, &c. Among the cattle are ſome good work ſteers, and a number of young ſteers and heifers fit for ſlaughter. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock preciſely.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

Weſt river, Auguſt 27, 1796. 10 13 1

JOHN HYDE,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his cuſtomers, that he carries on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS as uſual, at the tan-yard formerly occupied by Mr. BAYLY, where he has for ſale a quantity of upper and ſole leather of the firſt quality, which he will ſell at the moſt reduced prices for caſh. He continues to purchaſe hides and bark, for which he will give a generous price, and would willingly contract for a quantity of bark for the next ſeaſon. He returns his ſincere thanks to the public and others for their paſt favours, and ſolicits their continuance for the future.

Annapolis, 1796. 1

COMMITTED to my cuſtody, on the 9th inſtant, a negro man who calls himſelf ROGER, and ſays he belongs to BENJAMIN TRAVERSE, of this county, which intelligence is falſe. I think it highly probable his maſter or miſtreſs reſides on the Eaſtern ſhore of Maryland, as he was ſeen croſſing the bay in a canoe. If the aforeſaid negro is not taken out of gaol at the expiration of two months from the date hereof, he will then be ſold for the fees ariſing on his commitment.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Sheriff of Calvert county.

Calvert county, Aug. 14, 1796. 10 7 16

WANTED,

A FEW thouſand CHESNUT RAILS, for which a good price will be given. Apply to the Printers. 11 tf

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STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig Point, on Saturday the 13th inſt. a ſorrel HORSE, about fourteen hands high, has on the near buttock a black ſpot, and a ſmall ſcar on the ſide of his noſe. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and ſecures him ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

THOMAS OWINGS.

July 6, 1796. 5

Valuable property for ſale on credit.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, if not diſpoſed of before at private ſale, on Monday the 17th day of October next, if fair, if not the ſale to begin the firſt fair day after, on the premiſes, the ſale to begin at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is ſold, the following property, to wit:

THAT valuable and beautifully ſituated FARM, that has been occupied for a number of years laſt paſt by REZIN ROWLES, deceaſed, lying on Kent-Iſland, in Queen-Anne's county, ſituated on the Cheſapeake Bay, oppoſite to and in full view of the city of Annapolis; its ſituation is equalled by few and ſurpaſſed by none in the ſtate of Maryland for its beauty and healthineſs; the ſoil is fertile and well adapted to wheat, Indian corn, tobacco, and graſs, it is conveniently ſituated between the waters of the Bay and Beaver Neck creek, ſo as to be formed into a peninſula, that a ſmall proportion of fencing encloſes the whole farm; it now ſtands divided into three fields, four lots, and an excellent apple orchard, with many other kind of fruit trees, it has other advantages of a ſmall piece of ſalt marſh in each field, and abounds with good ſprings from one end of the farm to the other; its neighbouring waters afford the greateſt abundance of the beſt of fiſh, oyſters and wild fowl, in their reſpective ſeaſons, it is improved with a large and new dwelling houſe, with a brick front to the Bay, two ſtory high, and 48 feet long, joined by a croſs building with a ſouth front of 46 feet long, with a commodious kitchen at the eaſt end 28 feet long, a good negro quarter divided into proper lodging rooms, &c. a large barn, ſtable room for about 20 horſes, and other neceſſary out buildings. The advantages ariſing to this farm from its vicinity to the city of Annapolis (it being only 7 meaſured miles) are too obvious to need mentioning, and its other advantages and conveniences are too numerous to be inſerted in an advertiſement; there will be a large crop of wheat ſeeded on this farm the enſuing fall, and poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer, if any, on the 1ſt day of January next, but ſhould the ſaid farm remain unſold after the 17th of October next, it will be to be rented for the enſuing year.

Will alſo be offered for ſale, at the ſame time, 25 acres of valuable timber land, lying within a ſmall diſtance of the aforeſaid farm, and on a deep landing on Coxe's creek, the waters of which run within three hundred yards of the ſaid farm. Good titles will be given to the ſaid lands.

Alſo will be ſold, at the ſame time and place, all the valuable perſonal property that belonged to the ſaid Rezin Rowles, deceaſed, conſiſting of a number of valuable negroes of both ſexes and all ages, houſehold furniture of all kinds, a large and valuable ſtock of horned cattle, horſes, hogs and ſheep, farming utenſils of all kinds, Indian corn, pork, and many other articles too tedious to be enumerated here. The terms will be eaſy and particularly made known at the time of ſale. The lands will be ſhewn to any perſon deſirous to view them before the time of ſale, by Mr. Levin Rowles, now living on the aforeſaid farm, and negotiations may be entered into for any of the aforeſaid property any time previous to the time of public ſale with the ſubſcriber.

JOHN ROWLES, Adminiſtrator of REZIN ROWLES.

Airy Hill, Kent county, July 20, 1796. 1

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the night of the 15th inſt. from the ſubſcriber's houſe, near the turnpike gate on the Hook's-town road, a negro ſlave named EVE, ſhe is a tall ſtout girl, about twenty years of age, her eyes, hands and feet remarkably large, walks very erect and with a quick gait, her complexion very black, her countenance ſullen, and when ſharply ſpoken to expreſſive of anger and heſitation in anſwering, with an appearance of her face being drawn awry; her common apparel, a blue ſtriped Holland jacket and petticoat, with an old under petticoat of light blue cloth; ſhe uſually wears a handkerchief round her head, when without one her wool appears to have had much pains taken with it; ſhe carried with her a jacket of dark calico, and a jacket and petticoat of white cotton, a pair of ſtuff ſhoes, nearly new, ſtockings, handkerchiefs, aprons, ſhifts, &c. her uſual employment has been waſhing and ironing, at which though ſlow ſhe rather excels; ſhe can alſo cook in a plain way, and uſe her needle pretty well at common work. If ſhe has left this neighbourhood, there muſt be ſome perſon or perſons accompanying her, as without a guide ſhe cannot find her way far; ſhe was born in Richmond county, Virginia, on the eſtate of the late major Charles M'Carty, and brought to Baltimore about three years and a half ago. I will give ten dollars to any perſon that will take her to my houſe in the country, or bring her to me at No. 107, Market-ſtreet, if taken in town; if ten miles from town fifteen dollars; if twenty miles twenty dollars; and if out of Baltimore county the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid.

FREDERICK BRATT.

Auguſt 23, 1796. 10 15

NOTICE.

WE ſhall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commiſſion to mark and bound part of a tract of land, lying in the county aforeſaid, called DUVALL'S HANDS [illegible] ANNE MACAULEY.

Auguſt [illegible] 1796. JOSHUA LACKLIN.

AUGUSTA MAINE,

Bonnet, Cloak, and Mantua-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends, and the public in general, that ſhe has removed from Mr. John Hurſt's to Mr. James Mattiſon's, hatter, (oppoſite the ſtore of Meſſrs. Ridgely & Evans,) where ſhe will keep a general aſſortment of ſilks, and all articles belonging to her line of buſineſs, and will carry it on in all its branches. Bonnets, ready made, may be had on the ſame terms on which they were formerly ſold in the ſame place by Miſs Sarah Owens; and all commands in that line ſhall be punctually attended to, and executed in the beſt manner and on the ſhort notice. It is with pleaſure ſhe avails herſelf of the preſent opportunity to return her ſincere thanks for paſt favours, and to ſolicit a continuance of their patronage, to deſerve which no exertion on her part ſhall be wanting.

Annapolis, Auguſt 25, 1796. 2

To be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Thurſday the 15th day of September, on the premiſes, at 11 o'clock, for ready money, purſuant to the direction of the laſt will and teſtament of JAMES OWENS, ſen. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed,

TWO valuable tracts of LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, viz.

No. 1, A tract or parcel whereon the deceaſed lived, containing about 204 acres, whereon is a convenient dwelling houſe, tobacco houſe, and other out houſes, a good meadow, in timothy, and two good apple orchards, with other fruit trees.

No. 2, One other tract, about a quarter of a mile from the above, containing about 136 acres, whereon is a good dwelling houſe, kitchen, two tobacco houſes, a good apple orchard, with other fruit trees, and ſome very valuable meadow ground.

ANNE OWENS, Executrix,
JAMES OWENS, Executor.

2

Alſo will be offered for ſale, the plantation whereon I now live, adjoining No. 2, containing 275 acres, whereon are a dwelling houſe, barn, tobacco houſe, quarter, with other convenient houſes, an excellent apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees. Should the above land be ſold I ſhall then ſell the ſtock of cattle, hogs, ſheep, houſehold furniture, plantation utenſils, and ſome valuable young negroes.

JAMES OWENS.

N. B. All this land lies within 4 miles of Pig-Point warehouſe, 7 of Weſt river, and 18 of the city of Annapolis.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 24, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the ſubſcriber hereof intends to petition the next September court of Anne-Arundel county, for a commiſſion to mark and bound the fifth line of a tract of land called BARWELL'S PURCHASE, alſo the fifth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S GREAT PARK, and the fourth line of a tract of land called LOCKWOOD'S PARK, they being contiguous and adjoining the land now the property of the minor heirs of Aaron Parish, deceaſed; all the other lines of the above lands are contiguous and adjoining the lands in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber.

THOMAS NORRIS, of THOS.

Auguſt 19, 1796 2

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office, Upper Marlborough, and will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office, if not taken up before the firſt day of October next.

THOMAS ALLNUT, Calvert county,
Auſton Allen,
Thomas M. Brown,
Levin Belt,
Mrs. Eleonor Boarman,
Thomas Balding,
Richd. A. Contee, 2 letters,
James Clark,
Walter Dorſey,
Sam. Debutts,
Matthew Daggett,
Charles Edwards,
George P. Greenfield,
Thomas H. Hanſon,
Capt. Wm. Jackſon,
James Mewburn,
John F. Mercer, 2 letters,
Jacob & Joſ. Meceney,
Anthony Oneal,
George Naylor,
Moſes Orme,
Nicholas Young,
Francis H. Roner,
Edward Rynolds,
David Stone.

2

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt Office at Chaptico, if not taken up by the firſt day of October next, they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead letters.

MR. LANCELOT CHUNN, ſen. near Newport, Charles county.
Mr. George Sweeney, 2 letters.
Mr. Francis Noble, St. Mary's county.
Doctor Samuel Debutts, St. Mary's county, Maryland.
Mr. Benjamin Reeder, care of Peregrine Bond, near Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Wilfred Neale, Eſq; Chaptico, St. Mary's county.
Mr. Drayden Reeder, St. Mary's county, Maryland, near Chaptico.

3X

An APPRENTICE

Wanted at this Office.

In virtue of the power vested in me by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, for the disposal of the residue of the real estate belonging to the late EDWARD DIGGES, of Saint-Mary's county, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Thursday the 15th day of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day, on a credit of two equal annual payments, the purchaser passing bond with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale.

A TRACT of land on Great Pipe creek, in Frederick county, containing, by a late accurate survey, 354¼ acres; this land lays adjacent to the seat and merchant mill of Col. NORMAND BRUCE; it is level, of an excellent quality for farming, and all covered with wood; its situation is very advantageous, being in the vicinity of several valuable merchant mills, and in the heart of a fine farming country. A plot of the land will be shewn, and attendance given on the day of sale, by

BERNARD O'NEILL, Administrator de bonis non of EDWARD DIGGES.

Montgomery county, Aug. 8, 1796. 3

In CHANCERY, August 8, 1796.

William Somerville, against Thomas Wherrett. } THE complainant applies for a decree for recording an indenture, executed by THOMAS WHERRETT, on the 26th day of November, seventeen hundred and ninety-three, for conveying unto WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, and his heirs, one half of a grist-mill, and a parcel of land adjoining thereto, lying and being in St. Mary's county; the bill states, that the said Thomas Wherrett hath departed this state to parts unknown; it is adjudged and ordered that the complainant cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively, in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the intent that the said Thomas Wherrett, if he be now alive, or his heirs, or legal representatives, or any other person interested, may have notice of the complainant's application, and be warned to appear here, on or before the first Tuesday in November next, to shew cause wherefore a decree as prayed should not be passed.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

3X

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Captain JONATHAN MORRIS, late of Frederick county, an insolvent debtor, that they bring in their claims against him, regularly authenticated, on or before the 20th day of September next, in order that a dividend may be made of the money in hand.

P. MANTZ, Trustee.

Frederick-town, Aug. 3, 1796. 3

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, a likely black negro man named OSTEN, about thirty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high; it is probable he will push to George-town, he is acquainted with almost every negro and free mulatto of that town, he is likewise well acquainted with the free mulattoes and negroes of Charles and St. Mary's counties; he has a wife at Mr. Johnson's, on Patuxent, near the Queen Tree, is a great chewer of tobacco, and frequently takes snuff, has lately shaved the crown of his head; there is a very perceivable difference in the size of his legs, the largest is full of large lumps in his ham, which may be discovered upon the slightest examination; if his legs are examined there needs no further description of his person. Whoever brings him home shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expences paid.

BENEDICT BOARMAN.

August 8, 1796. 3X

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Sunday morning the 7th instant, a remarkable black negro lad named TIM, since called himself JAMES, and will no doubt change his name to evade detection: is about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, when spoken to has a side look of attention, well made, likely, artful and complaisant; a dimple in his chin, and large white teeth; was seen going to Annapolis from Baltimore, dressed in a short brown outside jacket, with sleeves and no lining, and linen trousers. He took with him many other articles of wearing apparel, consisting of shirts, a dark blue cloth coat, striped cotton stockings, &c. and it is probable he will change his dress; he was raised in Annapolis by Benjamin Ogle, Esq; who has still his father and mother, the one a cook, the other his head waiter. Whoever secures said negro, so that the subscriber may have him again, shall have the above reward.

3 JOHN ROBT. HOLLIDAY.

Epsom, 9 miles from Baltimore, Aug. 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL those who have demands against the estate of Doctor MICHAEL PUR, late of Baltimore county, deceased, are requested to appear at the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, on the nineteenth day of September next ensuing the date hereof, with their claims legally authenticated, when a dividend will be made among the creditors, pursuant to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

3 MARY PUR, Administratrix of MICHAEL PUR, deceased.

Anne-Arundel county, July 15, 1796.

Annapolis, August 1, 1796.

ON the first Monday in September next, an election will be held for two electors, for the purpose of choosing the senate for the state of Maryland.

And on the first Monday in October next an election will be held for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly; and one member to represent the second district in the congress of the United States.

And on the second Wednesday in November, an election will be held for one elector, to elect the president and Vice-President of the United States.

5 RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at this office, price three eighths of a dollar,

REFLECTIONS

On the proposition to communicate, by a navigable canal, the waters of Chesapeake with those of Delaware Bay,

Addressed

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND. 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to Prince-George's county court, the next September term, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the boundaries and line trees of a tract of land called MOUNT CALVERT MANOR, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to act of assembly in that case made and provided.

WILLIAM N. DORSETT.

July 14, 1796. 6X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND, Esquire, late of the city of Washington, are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in, legally authenticated.

JOHN DAVIDSON, R. B. LATIMER. } Executors.

Annapolis, August 11, 1796 4

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at Mr. WHARFE's tavern, in Annapolis, on the 19th day of September next, at ELK-RIDGE LANDING on the 21st, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON on the 30th, and all other times in the month of September at my office in Upper Marlborough, for the purpose of receiving the taxes on carriages, and issuing licences to retailers of wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, agreeably to the laws of congress.

RICHARD MARSHALL, Collector of the revenue of Prince George's and Anne-Arundel counties.

August 10, 1796. 4

THIS is to give notice, That all persons who have claims against the estate of THOMAS TALBOTT, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all those who are in any manner indebted to said estate are desired to make payment to the executrix hereof.

ELIZABETH TALBOTT.

August 9, 1796. 3X

TAKEN up as a stray by the subscriber, living on Herring Bay, a small black MARE, about 13 hands high, 10 years old, with a hanging main and switch tail, and has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

EDWARD JOURNEY.

June 25, 1796. 3X

HAVING experienced for some years past the many evils and inconveniencies that arise from my servants carrying off all the choicest and best fruit of the VINEYARD, under the pretence that they are allowed the privilege of so doing, I now expressly and openly forbid it, they have no right to sell any thing of that kind without my leave in writing. Men of virtuous principles will take notice of this advertisement, others will regard nothing but what the law ordains. I am determined to prevent it, if necessary, by legal prosecution, but I hope, after this public notice nothing of that sort will be requisite. J. HALL.

July 20, 1796. X

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in South river neck, a negro man named GEORGE, about twenty-nine or thirty years of age, five feet ten inches high, large featured, especially the feet, a remarkable good set of teeth, with a simple smiling countenance when spoken to; had on and took with him two oznabrig shirts, two white ditto, one pair trousers, one black coat, and red jacket; he has relations in and near Baltimore-town, and has once been to Philadelphia, it is therefore presumed he will make that way; it is probable, if apprehended, he may say he belongs to the estate of JAMES MAYO, of said county, having formerly lived in that family. Whoever takes up and secures said runaway in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

X RICHARD MATTER.

Anne-Arundel County, June 22, 1796.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne-Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and there abouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Easton, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expence than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

5 THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

June 22, 1796.

Washington Canal Lottery, No. I.

WHEREAS the state of Maryland has authorised us, the underwritten, to raise twenty-six thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, for the purpose of cutting a canal through the city of Washington, from the Patowmack to the Eastern Branch harbour. The following is the scheme of No. I.

Viz— 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7	last drawn tickets, each	5,000	35,000
5	ditto	1,000	5,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,000
	To be raised for the canal,		26,250
5847	Prizes,		175,000
11653	Blanks, not two to a prize.		
17500	Tickets at 10 dollars		175,000

The commissioners have taken the securities required by the aforesaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this lottery will commence without delay as soon as the tickets are sold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in six months after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG, DANIEL CARROLL, of D. LEWIS DEBLOIS, GEORGE WALKER, WM. M. DUNCANSON, THOMAS LAW, JAMES BARRY.

29

City of Washington, February 9, 1796.

TICKETS

IN the WASHINGTON CANAL LOTTERY, No. I. to be had at the Counting-House of WALLACE & MUIR. Price, ten Dollars. D

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

CHARLES FARIS,

Clock and Watch-Maker,

HAS received an assortment of gold and silver warranted Watches, gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains and Seals, plated Castors, Candlesticks and Salts, with many other articles in his line, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis, May 11, 1796. X

Two Dollars Reward.

RAN away from George-town, without any provocation, on Tuesday morning the 26th of July, 1796, an apprentice lad named WILLIAM KNOWLES, by trade a cabinet-maker, about five feet five or six inches high, round shoulders, down look, and knock-kneed; had on a dark coloured coat, nankeen overalls and jacket, and other things rather tedious to mention; he is a very artful fellow, as he has been accustomed to running away, and will perfect in a lie if attached. Whoever secures said fellow in any gaol, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harbouring said ungrateful fellow at their peril.

X MIDDLETON and KING.

N. B. It is supposed he will make for Baltimore, as he was formerly a sailor, and also shipping.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.